



## LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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## LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1850.

The New Court of Claims.—The Com-

plaint has just past away, "unseen, un-  
honor'd, and unmiss'd," will be memorable for  
some acts it passed, and in this category we  
place the establishment of the Court of Claims.

This is a tribunal, the want of which has long

been felt and acknowledged. The practice of presenting private claims to the action of Congress  
was extraneous and explosive to the nation,  
at large, as well as to individual claimants.

The general prevailing understanding in this

case has been that Paduah would be the north-

ern terminus. The original grant of lands, how-  
ever, was for a road from Mobile to Cairo.

We give extracts from the report,

which will show the present condition of the  
work and its prospects for a speedy completion.

The expenditures on the road amount to about

\$160,000,000.

The distance from Mobile to Columbus,  
Miss., by railroad, is 282 miles. Of this is un-  
finished, therefore, 131 miles, of which the  
greater part is required for receiving the track  
as fast as it can be laid. The iron is now in govern-  
ment warehouses in Washington, and the cars  
are running and doing a fair business. It appears  
from the report that the expenses of the road  
will be \$100,000,000, and that the time of com-  
pletion will be 1860.

The general amount actually appropriated by  
Congress for the construction of the road is \$100,-  
000,000.

Spain has charged that even members of  
Congress have not scrupled to engage in this  
business. If the institution of this court shall  
have the effect to break up the present good,  
it will be well accepted by the people.

Spain, according to this practice, the  
editors of the Washington Sentinel say: "People  
not familiar with the system of lobbying, as  
carried on in Washington, can hardly conceive  
the value and importance of a measure which  
will be so efficient in diminishing this great evil.

It will be information to many to learn that a  
large body of men are systematically at work  
to defeat every claim in which they are inter-  
ested, not because they have not been able to  
pass a bill for their benefit, but because they  
are to be compensated. There are many hon-  
orable exceptions to this rule—gentlemen of  
integrity, who shun impropriety conduct.

"The poor claimant is made to feel that, unless  
certain opposition is removed, he will be unable  
to pass a bill for his benefit, and the lobby mem-  
bers are to be compensated. There are many hon-  
orable exceptions to this rule—gentlemen of  
integrity, who shun impropriety conduct.

This measure has for a long time—nearly  
twenty years—been before Congress. It has  
received the support of the press, and its pas-  
sage years ago would have been beneficial to the  
people.

But even in this act do we not think that Con-  
gress has risen up to the responsibility of the  
case? The relation of power and wealth to  
the cause is a feature of the bill which provides  
for an appeal to Congress, a reservation of the  
right to review, and then, after all, the claimant  
must wait until it suits the convenience of Con-  
gress to make an appropriation to pay the judg-  
ment of the court. This is not right; the award  
of the court should have been made directly  
from the fund appropriated, and made annually  
to the poor claimant.

But notwithstanding its defects, the bill  
is still in a position to advance, and its ben-  
efits will soon be felt and admitted. The direc-  
tors that they can point with pride and satis-  
faction to the result of such a comparison, exhib-  
iting the disadvantages incurred, for a time, in con-  
sequence of enhanced rates of provisions and  
expenses, will be compelled to yield to the demands  
of a company to the stockholders of nearly \$300,-  
000 upon the original estimates, a circumstance  
so unusual in railway experience that no one  
but a foreigner could be induced to make such a  
proposal.

With regard to the trade in Russia produced  
during the coming season nothing has yet been  
determined as to whether or not the ports of  
Russia will be closed to the port of Memel. So  
Prussia insists on maintaining neutrality, and  
Russia, though not far advanced, would  
improve. Nevertheless, no immediate move-  
ment toward a general attack seems to be  
grinding, furnish track money, and meet other  
expenses.

The final cost of the local work can now be  
approximately estimated. It has been done by  
the contractors for the government, and the  
amount of 100,000,000 rubles is to be paid to them  
as well for labor and protect this interest, which  
is paramount to all others.

Summing up these divisions, we have a road  
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THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1 A. M.

NEWS ITEMS.

Jenny Lind.—The Swedish Nightingale is shortly to make her public appearance again in England.

Taxing Non-Residents.—The bill authorizing the taxation of non-residents doing business in the State of New York has been signed by the Governor, and is now awaiting its final passage.

Lord Raglan.—The London Advertiser continues to publish Field Marshal Lord Raglan, and thinks he should interpret the defeat and disgrace of the Aberdeen Ministry as a national invitation to him to resign.

NORFOLK, March 6.—The sloop-of-war Jamestown, which sailed for the coast of Africa, last week, has been re-arrived at Norfolk. On account, it is said, of her being unseaworthy.

The Friends'—Moore's, Vay & Vane, manufacturers of jewelry, identified the articles as belonging to them. Their doo, which is in an upper story of a building on Third street, between Main and Market, was broken open on Sunday night, and the jeweler stolen. Foster was seen on Sunday evening in front of their house and inquired for "John" a boy in their employ. A silver watch and chain were taken.

Foster was found for sale at the river on Monday. A minister was identified by Mr. Moon as having been left by him with S. V. to be repaired. Foster is a printer, and had been working at Morton & Griswold's. Roberts is a Louisville boy, and has been living a rather loose life. He is no novice in the city court, though he believe had never before been caught in so bad a scrape as the present. The parties interested in testimony, and they were accordingly committed for trial in default of giving bail in \$1,000 each.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Yesterday a boy of about 12 years old, John C. H. Smith, was in the Third street bridge. The creek was rising rapidly, and the current was tremendous. As soon as he cut loose, the skiff was upset and the boy thrown out. He was carried under two flatboats, each about 80 feet long, and, as the current took him, he was caught hold of by the boatmen from the last, just at the mouth of the creek, he fortunately caught hold of a line extending from a coalboat to the shore. He held himself suspended until for some minutes, until assistance was rendered him from the shore. He was rescued in an exhausted condition.

ON LAST Monday evening, it was stated, that it was understood that the Kentucky legislature would not meet this year, but that a session of Judge Loving for Governor, Major Hardy for Lieutenant Governor, and the present incumbents for the other State offices. One of the city papers has just made the discovery of the same nomination, and announced them yesterday morning.

The splendid steamer Niagara, Captain Spotts, arrived yesterday morning. Our attentive friend, Chas. T. Reynolds, her clerk, has our thanks for favors. The N. came to Cain's in Alabama in an attempt to form a colony to settle on the eastern side of the Gulf of California, at a point known as Adair Bay, 30 miles south of Alcatraz Island.

River and Harbor Improvements got nothing, unless it be some \$4,000 for deepening St. Clair, Detroit, and a like sum for improving St. Mary's river.

Great Fire at Smithfield.—We learn that on Sunday morning a fire broke out at Smithfield, Ky., which destroyed the Gordon House, a large and fine brick building, and six stores adjoining. This included the best business portion of Smithfield. The buildings destroyed were situated on the front street, facing the river. The loss must have been very heavy.

Frank Leslie's Ladies' Gazette of Paris, London, and New York Fashions" for March is a splendid number.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new and well-excuted \$1 counterfeit note on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Richmond Branch, has appeared. The signatures are engraved, and the entire note, closely inspected, bears on it a general appearance. The name of deader is easily legible, but the name of "counterfeiter" is printed on the top of the bill, twenty times on the counterfeiter if it is engraved twenty-four times.

THE CAMPBELL MINISTERS.—The Campbells were first sighted by a slim horse. Their performance, however, more than realized anticipation. The music, both instrumental and vocal, is better by far than that of any similar band, and their burlesque operas, while they afford infinite amusement, are remarkably well gotten up. Their imitations of negro characters can be but better. The Campbells are worthy of liberal patronage. They are, in fact, immensely popular.

THEATER.—Young America and The Spotted Cat will be put for tonight. There is many respects good propriety in playing these two pieces on the same evening. Young America is composed of a good many spiced children, and spoiled children are sure to turn out Young America. The Battemans play them to nature.

THE RIVER.—The river had risen six inches up to last evening, making over 4 feet water in the canal.

Mr. Boone, Adams & Co.'s Express messenger, informs us that the Kentucky river did rise two feet at Frankfort last evening. But we are told that it was falling when the car passed last evening.

St. Louis.—The river had risen six inches up to last evening, making over 4 feet water in the canal.

A BRIGADIER-General, Mr. George Shields, has not yet been nominated. Shields is recommended by a majority of both Houses, and the Senate, after an article in regard to his qualifications, has voted him. The voting is to be done at the next session, and he will be appointed Major, but will probably decline.

THE STEAMER AVANTAGE.—This steamer, which grounded at Marienta Island, was laden with about 400 tons of freight, consisting of cotton, sugar, &c. The steamer, a four-masted vessel, had named Willie, was a white man, and the mother is a little colored as hardly to distinguish her from a white woman. She and the others are all doing well.

Remarkable Friendship.—On Monday last, a steamer, the Marienta Sullivan, was a citizen of New Orleans but temporarily stopping in this city, gave birth to four living children—two boys and two girls. Her name is Willie, Horatio, and Sarah. The father is a white man, and she is a little colored as hardly to distinguish her from a white woman. She and the others are all doing well.

RAILROAD STRIKE.—The workmen on the Northern Indiana railroad (air-line), so called, in the suburbs of this place, struck for higher wages on the 1st instant. The strike is now in full force, and the police and guard are, while they afford infinite amusement, are remarkably well gotten up. Their imitations of negro characters can be but better. The Campbells are worthy of liberal patronage. They are, in fact, immensely popular.

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MESSES, EDITORS: Permit me to make a few remarks on an article in regard to the sending of money to Cuba, and the proposed legislation of the 5th inst. from the New York Courier & Enquirer.

It is evident that Blackwood, appointed Judge of the Court, claims, with some account of the case, that he is to be appointed as Solicitor on the charge of Banton and abolition. He was confirmed by the Senate on Oct. 18, 1844, who have the rest of their deliberations by the 1st instant.

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